e amount, as appeared by the plans and estimates Mr Pogio, the architect, which were forwarded the right honorable bironet, and it was submitted r the consideration of government whether, under the circumstances, an increase of the building fund hould not be made. The reply of the Treasury was ead at a meeting of the board on Friday, peremptions and the progressive substances.

ead at a meeting of the board on Friday, perchip-torily refusing any increase whatever.

An attempt was made to murder Sir T. Hopkins, last week, at his own half-door near Mullingar. He had remanded from a dinner party about hun-past 12 o'clock, and on alighting from his brougham, just as o'clock, and ou slighting from his broughain, just as me approached the door, a gun was discharged at him, and a number of slugs lodged within the space upon which his shadow was thrown. Sir Francis believes he owes his escape from the first shot, to the ruffian aiming at his shadow, which t-il upon the door in an oblique direction. One of the cowardly assassins is in custody; he is a man from whom Sir Francis had taken a farm, giving him full companyation for it.

Compensation for it.
O'Connell and the "Times" commissioner, who have been sparring at each other like bantam-cocks, more or less, during the last two months, have had a regular set to within the last fortnight. The "coma regular set to within the last fortugitt. The commissioner" in the course of his perambulations, visited Mr. O'Connell's estate at Kerry—gave a lamentable picture of the poverty and the wretchedness of his tensusts—showed that he was a "middle-man," (a character of all others the most abborred in Ireland,) and contrasted the state of the human stock on his lands with the more becoming care and liberality of his neighbor, the Marquis of Lansdowne.

ality of his neighbor, the Marquis of Lansdowne.

France.

Our advices from Paris are of the lat inst.

In some provinces great slarm exists with respect to a definiency in the supply of food; and in Bretagne disturbances have taken place to prevent the removal of earn to the south of France, where the barvest has partially failed. With the view of allaying the alarm the Minister of commerce has addressed a circular to the Prefects of Departments, stating that the last harvest indeed was not so abundant as the hervests of 1843 and 1844, but that it was more abundant than in 1839, and that it was sufficient for the country; tweaty-six departments having produced more corn. &c., than they need, twenty-eight having produced enough, and thirty-two being deficient

Some sensation has been created in he fashionable world by the suicide of the Duc de Saux-Tavanues, peer of France, and head of the most ancient and principal families of France. Losses in the Bourse were faisely said to be the cause of the rash act; the real reason is understood to have been the rejection of his alliance by an English lady.

The doctors and medical men of this country have held a grand congress, in which measures relative to their professional interests were discussed.

The Duc d'Aumale, one of the King's sons, has been presented with a little boy by his wife. The child has been solemnly sicknamed by the Monitour, a "high and paussant prince," and Louis Philippe has created him Prince de Condé. The title of Condé is one of the ancient dynasty, and it was

of Condé is one of the ancient dynasty, and it was

from the last of the name that the Duc d'Aumale derives his immense possessions.

Algiers appears to be increasing in mercantile importance. In 1831 the navigation between it and Franco was 244 vessels, of 38,976 tons; in 1844 it was 1572 vessels, and 160,413 tons—the far greater portion betting French. In 1836 the value of the commence was 20,000,000 francs, in 1843 it was \$7,000,000 francs, of which 53 millions were with the mother country, and in 1844 it was \$79,000,000.

Among the admissions to the King's family circle on Monday week, to "spend the evening," if I may use subomely a phrase of such august persons, was the ambassador of the United States. Louis Philippe spent many years in America, and one of

was the ambassador of the United States. Louis Philippe spent many years in America, and one of his lavorite amusements is to be surrounded by his wife, chi dren, and grandchildren, aed to relate to them his adventures in the "back woods," some of which are represented to have been very curious. M. de Lamartine, the celebrated poet, orator, and politician, has written a long article in favor of principle in political matters, and against party. It is able and chonnent, as all his writings and speeches are, but like them it is not practical.

able and eloanent, as all his writings and speeches are, but like them it is not practical.

The Chambers are convoked by royal ordinance for the 27th December. There will be some grave questions to discuss—Algiers, Morocco, railways, and the everlasting Tahitt. It is impossible to say whether the Ministry will or will not weather through the session. The chances perhaps are that it will, it no unforeseen obstacles should arise.

From an article in the Journal des Debats, it appears in the Eventh government has no intention.

embassy of France was not so much for promoting existing commercial interests, as for laying a foundation for interests that may arise hereafter. The Journal des Débats particularly glorifies the French for having obtained a removal of the edicts against

christian missionaries.

From Algiers the news makes up in length what From Aigners the news makes up in length what it wants in importance, the French generals, lâ bas, being terribly iong-winded fellows. Some provinces had revoited, but, at the latest dates, had submitted, and all was in tolerable order. Abd-el-Kader was tracquil, drawing the tribes towards him in the south, and maintesting no intention, at least for the moment, to make an attack Marshal Bugeaud was marching away towards Ben Hassel, and had travers dithe country of the Flittahs. Other generals in command of divisions had been marching and countrientation of divisions had been marching and countrientarching in all directions; all which may be very be rentific and very necessary in a military point of view, but would be tediously dull to retail to the reader. The United States Consul, at Tunis, to the reader. The United States Consul. at Tunis Mr. Payne, had been recalled, and replaced by a

Hyp.6.

A commercial crisis is just now weighing upon this city. On the Stock Exchange every thing has declined fearfully—especially railway shares, which in two months have fullen from £5 to £10, and seem disposed to fall still lower. A stock broker has failed for upwards of 3,000,000 francs, and has taken humself off to England or Belgium, out of reach of the police, who, as gentlemen in Newgate would say, "want" him. Two other stock brokers have had to be saved from failure by the assistance of their colleagues. Some considerable failures have taken place in Paris, and at Lyons, Marseilles, Nantes, and other important towns; eminent banking and other important towns; eminent banking houses and other mercantile establishmente have failed also. Tradesmen have little or no money, and cannot get paid by their customers. More mercantile disasters are dreaded, and, in short, every thing is in a deplorable state. The primary cause of all this, has been the over speculation in railways, which occasioned great scarcity of money. A child-ish and foolish fear has also contributed to it materially, that fear being caused by English holders in railways having made extensive sales, and by the disasters and the fall in prices which have taken place in London, Liverpool, and other places. It is hoped, however, that the "crisis" in Paris will not be of much longer duration; it is about as bad as it can be, and we all know that when things are at the worst they begin to mend. Besides, two railways have just been corceded to companies—one to a company headed by one of your townsmen, Mr. Mackenzie, and a large number of English capitalists, and another to a company formed of several independent companies, in which also Englishmen have a large stake. These companies have received ten or fifteen times more money than they wanted, and they will proceed to restore it without delay. Two other railways which other important towns; eminent banking shortly be adjudged, and thereby will set at liberry other large amounts of capital; so that money will soon become more pleatiful, and as it becomes more pleatiful, confidence will increase, and the crisis gradually disappear.

The Minister of Commerce has published some leading documents on the state of commerce

The Minister of Commerce has published some very lengthy documents on the state of commerce in China. It appears from them, that in 1843, the United States sent 534,088 kilogrammes of cotton to China, whilst in eight months and twenty-two days of 1843-1, they sent 156,094 piculs, or 9,439,500 kilogrammes—more than double of what was sent by England from her East India possessious. The prejudice of the Chinese against American cottons, was rapidly disappearing, as indeed the above figures prove; and it was expected that American would surceed in wresting the entire cotton trade from the English. English threads appear to suit the Chinese better than those of the Americans—From 2428 September, 1843, to 16th June, 1844, the importation of cotton, according to the official reimportation of cotton, according to the official re-turns of the Chinese, was:—English 15.746 piculs, or 953,417 kilogrammes, American 8,378 or 506,642 kilogrammes. American drillings enjoy more fa-vor in the Chinese markets than English, as do also American domestic sheetings. As a general principle, it may be said that American drillings or twilled cottons, and strong calcons, of common twilled cetions, and strong calicoes, of common quality, sell better than English in China.

quality, sell better than English in China.

Details of comparative prices are given in the documents published by the department of commerce, but as they refer to patterns deposited at the University, they could scarcely be made intelligible to the new paper render. Good calicoes, white and long cloths, sold at Canton, are almost exclusively English. The Americans tried competition, but failed lamentably, their articles being as interior to those of the English as the English drillings and sheetings were to those of America. Upon the whole it appears, that so far the United States have effected wonders in China, and it is expected that the future will be still more profitable to them.

Lis Highness Ibrahim Pacha landed at Toulon on the 27th unitime, and was received with all the ho-

His Highness Ibrahim Pacha landed at Toulon on the 27th unimo, and was received with all the honors due to his rank, Admiral Baudin, the Maratime Prefect, the Major-General of the Marine, and all the military and civil authorities being present.

The Minister of Commerce has specially convoked the conseils generaux of agriculture, commerce and manufactures, to deliberate on various questions of political and commercial importance, and among others, on the abolition of the duty on iron destined for the steel manufactories and ship building. The

absolutely indispensable. It has been seriously proabsolutely indispension of native industry to seek supplies in the United States in preference to the continent or England, the competition of the States not being so much to be dreaded as of Europe. It is by no means certain, however, that the United tates yield now enough for exportation.

Spain.
We have accounts from Madrid to the 28th ult. We have accounts from Madrid to the 28th uit.

The revolt at Valencia has been suppressed, and, as usual in such cases, some persons implicated in it have been shot. The general commanding the town having had some disjute with the political chief, offered his resignation, but the government has refused to accept it.

The settlement of the debt of 1,250,000,000 piasters, is said to occupy much of the attention of the government.

government.

The municipal elections have gone ofl quietly.—
The Progressist party has gained more votes than

was expected.
Measures have been taken for putting down gambling, and even the "Casino," the resort of the highest personages, has been entered,
Fresh revolts appear to be anticipated in Cata-

An ordinance regulating the (in Spain) important matter of royal etiquette has been published, but it is To-day there was a grand Court ceremonial of

kissing hands.

The election at Barcelona was going on at The election at Barceiona was going on at our last advices, and the popular party are represented as likely to triumph, which will, no doubt, prevent disturbance. It is stated, that should ministers be defeated upon the first trial of strength for the President they will dissolve the Cortes. At Cadiz, the Moderado candidate has been returned by a majority of \$0

majority of 90

Belgium.

The Brussels advices are to the 1st inst.

The past fortnight has almost been exclusively occupied in discussing the address, in answer to the King's speech. The Senate voted their address unanimously, but in the Chamber of Representatives there was division on an arrendment accounted by there was division on an amendment proposed by the Minister of the Interior himself, expressing con-fidence in the Government, The King's replies to both addresses presents nothing remarkable. The Legislature will now proceed to matters of greater

The treaty with the United States has not yet been published. It is said that it establishes perfect re-ciprocity in the commercial relations of the two countries, and that it contains the clause which caused the treaty of 1840 not to be ratified, to the effect that the flag covers the merchandise.

Germany.

Advices from Berlin are to the 26th ult.

The King of Prussia has assued a circular protesting strongly against reports that he was favorable to the emigration of Prussians to the United States. He is strongly opposed to such emigration, recommends the people to keep at home, telling them they can find occupation enough in the Western pro-

A conspiracy has been discovered at Pozen the

object of which was the retteration of Polish nationality. Many arrests have been made, and others are taking place daily.

The Chambers in Saxony have not yet finished the discussion on the address in reply to the King's The new religion of Ronge continues to make

progress in all directions. The Church of Rome, now thoroughly frightened, is taking measures to oppose it. But it is too late.

N. P. Willis, an attaché to the United States Embassy in this city, left some days back with despatches for the Washington Government.

Switzerland. Switzerland.

The advices from Geneva are to the 26th ult.

Yesterday Dr. Pfiffer, who had been arrested on a charge of being concerned in the assassination of Leu, was set at liberty, and the seals were taken off

Lea, was set at liberty, and the seals were taken off his papers.

Deprived of what they consider their just rights, the national clergy of Vand have determined to resign en masse on the 15th December, if, in the meantime, the government shall not afford them relief. There is no likelihood that the authorities will, and consequently the clergy will give up their offices. In this matter the government is wrong, as it is depriving the clergy of everything having the slightest approach to religious liberty, or indeed the full yet reasonable exercise of their sacred functions.

Russia.
Our advices from St. Petersburg are to the 18th ultyno.
The latest news from Caucasus was, that an

autum campaign had been resolved upon. The Russian Generals had tried hard to destroy the forests by fire, but had failed. They had consequently to proceed to the laborious operation of cutting down trees, so as to get at the mountaineers.

The Russian government has issued a new decree to increase the difficulties of emigration from that computer A Russian subject who desires to make a

to increase the difficulties of emigration from that empire. A Russian subject who desires to make a tour of Europe must be 21 years old, pay £38 to the government, and produce a certificate of morality; besides, he is obliged to engage himself to come every two years into Russia. If those formalities are neglected, the estates are confiscated.

Madagascar.
The following intelligence, which is extracted from a Bourbon paper, was received by the last arrival, and has been transmitted by Captain Pinnid, commander of the French brig Sans Souci:—The brig Sans Souci sailed from Bourbon on the 24th July, for Fort Dauphin, Madagascar, and anchored on the 6th August, after having met with very bad weather. On their arrival, the captain and supercargo went on shore, where they were met by one of the Hova chiefs, who told them that, having re-

weather. On their arrival, the captain and supercargo went on shore, where they were met by one of the Hova chiefs, who told them that, having received from the Queen a formal order, under pain of death, not to allow the exportation of any merchandise of any kind, they were only wasting their time if they expected they could get a cargo. Water and fresh provisions were equally refused. The next day Captain Pinnid was getting ready to weigh, when a signal was made that a vessel was in sight. This induced him to stay. In the evening, a Dutch ship of about 1,200 tons, the Prince Henry, Captain Feyfer, came to anchor. The Dutch captain, and the supercarge of the ship, M. Leguével de Lacombe, who at first called himself by another name, appeared annoyed at finding the Sans Souci in the harbor. They stated that they came in for provisions; but it was evident that some mystery was lurking under their voyage, as the arrangements on board indicated a longer stay than that of a vessel merely calling in for provisions.—The next day the boat of the Sans Souci, manned by six men, disappeared. It has been asserted that she was sunk by the Hovas; but all attempts to find the men, or hear of their tate, have been fruitless. Shortly after the supercargo of the Sans Souci received a letter from Captain Pinnid, inferming him that he was detained a prisoner, and forty dollars demanded for his ransom. All protest was vain—the money was therefore paid, and the captain released. In the meantime, a certain quantity of gunpowder was landed from the Dutch ship, and guns fired by the Hovas as a token of rejoicing. While this was going on, an officer from the Dutch ship came on board, and told us that his vessel was loaded with powder and ammunitions of war, that they had on board guns, engineers, smiths, &c. That they had on board and told us that his vessel was loaded with powder and ammunitions of war, that they had on board guns, engineers, smiths, &c. That they were bound to Fort Dauphin, Manouran and Tamatave, and were to be tollowe

Mauritius. On the 12th the Sans Souci weighed anchor. Shortly after two vessels hove in sight, probably those expected at Fort Bauphin.

India.

The extraordinary express, in anticipation of the Bombay mail of the 15th October, reached London the 22d ultimo.

It brings intelligence of the butchery by the Sikh soldiers of Jowahir Singh, the Wuzeer. His death was the result of a deep-laid plot, and effected in the most deliberate manner. From the beginning of September, the troops had begun to throng towards Lahore, where their demands forced the queenmother to quit the fort, and to take the boy-king Dhuleep into their camp. The queen-mother and her brother the Wuzeer, had endeavored to appease their violent clamor; but on the 21st of September, the queen got into a well-protected palanquin, went to the camp, and was treated with respect by the soldiers. The boy-king, with his uncle, the Wuzeer, followed on a state elephant. On reaching the camp, the division formerly commanded by General Court, received the king, and led him near the tent in which his mother was resting. They ordered the elephant's guide to cause the animal to kneel, and because he did not instantly do so, by a shot in the side severely wounded him. The elephant knelt, some soldiers approached and took the boy-king off, and sent him to his mother. The elephant was then forced to rise, and when the animal stood up, several shots were fired at Jowahir Singh, who was still on its back. The affrighted Wuzeer attempted to parley, and made great promises, but the soldiers were irritated at the reported death, by one of the Wuzeer's agents, of Peshora Singh, and they speedily killed the Wuzeer. Two of his favorities were soon after slain, and the three bodies were burned. The queen mother and her son, the king, remained prisoners in the camp for one night, but were permitted on the following day to return to the palace. They are bewildered as to whom to trust the government to, and they have been obliged to reques the queen-mother to perform the duty u

the Governor General, who was to have reached Agra on the 20th of October.

The news from the Scinde comes down to the 10th Oct. The season was less hot than usual. Sir Charles Napier was at Kurrachee on the 10th of October, and nothing was said of his going towards the Sikh frontiers, or to meet the Governor-general. The state of the Nizam's dominions was beginning to excite alarm. Some instructions for the amelioration of the administration of the revenue had been sent by the Governor General, which will, it rejected, be in all likithood enforced by an army. The Nizam's troops have not been paid for sixteen mosths. Burmah is likely to be productive of some remarkable events within a short time, in consequence of Tharawaddie's wishing to name a favorite successor. His other sons object to this arrangement; the chief opponent is the Prince of Prome. Tharawaddie sent for him, but he would not attend his fathers's court. Tharawaddie asked for one of his own chiefs, named Woon, lately governor of Rangoon, and, upon the chief's appearance, Tharawaddie accused him of having visited the Prince of Prome assembled forces, and was preparing to depose Tharawaddie, who has already caused several of those whom he suspected to be executed. Amongst the deaths may be mentioned that of Schah Zemaun, of Cabul, whose threats of invading India deaths may the mentioned that of Schah Zemaun, of Cabul, whose threats of invading India deaths may the mentioned that of Schah Zemaun, of Cabul, whose threats of invading India deaths may the mentioned that of Schah Zemaun, of Cabul, whose threats of invading India deaths may the mentioned that of Schah Zemaun, of Cabul, whose threats of invading India deaths may the mentioned that of Schah Zemaun, of Cabul, whose threats of invading India deaths may be mentioned that of Schah Zemaun, of Cabul, whose threats of invading India Zemaun, of Cabul, whose threats of invading India filled Asia with hopes and fears forty-eight years ago. He was atterwards dethroned by his brother and blinded, and lived many years a dependent on British generosity. He died of cholera at Loodiana

China.
The intelligence from China extends to the 1st of September. It is principally confined to the dissa-tistaction of the colonists at Hong Kong, who com-plain of being treated with injustice, and who have appealed for redress to the Home Government.

plain of being treated with injustice, and who have appealed for redress to the Home Government.

Parls and London Fashlons.

Amongst other eccentricities of the prevailing mania for furs, is the trimming the skirts of dresses with four or five rows of ermine or sable. As to the other forms of covering for out of door wear, the mantles called visites are much in vogue. They are made in velvet, and emerald green is one of the favorite colors. The Manteau Agnès is worn much in Faris It is quite disengaged from the figure behind, and forms into a species of corsage in front. This style of mantelet obviates the principal objections to the Pardesses and Polkas, which now happily exist but in the memory.

Small mantles in silk, simply gathered into a square piece on the shoulders, are still worn; they are made with a small collar, and are trimmed all round with a quilling of the same material en biais, or with a slight fringe (cfilé) For these mantles the favorite colors are deep blue, dark geen, or violet; and they are admirably adapted for this season of the year en attendant the adoption of the full winter costume. The Grecian mantles, in velvet, very much hollowed out round the throat, with large sleeves, looped up with codelieres and tass is, and trimmed with gimp, saranet ribbon, or black lace, are also worn. One of the most general characteristics of the mantlets now in vogue is that they are rounded off from the front, in the same manner as the gentlemen's coats worn three or four years since.

As a sortic de salle, notking can be prettier than the new mantlet now adopted in Paris. It is made in violet or green velvet, or satin, in light colors, lined with should be a salle, notking can be prettier than the new mantlet now adopted in Paris. It is made in violet or green velvet, or satin, in light colors, lined with white or pale-colorer satin, waded and quilted. It is about three-quarters of a yard deep in the back, and is sloped off towards the front. It is made en biais, with seams down the back, on the sho

rather wide; and those in velvet with two rows of a spe-cie, of silk ferreting. There is no collar to this mantle, which, in Paris, is in great request, and has a charming

which, in Paris, is in great request, and has a charming effect.

The fashionable colors for bonnets are grey, stone colar, deep blue and violet. Vétours épingle is, bitherto, much more worn than plain velvet. The pamela is now pronounced extinct; but it is replaced by numerous other forms, all of which, however, bear more or less affinity to it; and the most rebellious of our élégautes by degrees accustom themselves to a change which is undoubtedly advantageous to the face. They are made remarkably short in the ears, and when very open, the tour de tête, which consists of bows of ribbon, is detached from the side of the bonnet, and brought close to the face. Quitted satin, of a grey or stone color, is much worn for bonnets. These are trimmed with large coques of satin ribbon, mixed with velvet and lined with pink, blue or green satin.

For the promenade or for dinner parties, dresses of velvet, satin, or damask silk, are much worn; while watered silk is becoming quite old fashioned and obsolete.

of satin ribbon, mixed with velvet and lined with pink, blue or green satin.

For the promenade or for dinner parties, dresses of velvet, satin, or damask silk, are much worn; while watered silk is tecoming quite old fashioned and obsolete. Two flounces are still worn for silk dresses; they are made less wide than formerly. As trimmings, macasites, or steel buttons cut to imitate them, are in the highest vogue. Eucklet of steel are also used to confine bows of tibbon or velvet; but this description of ornament is too fanciful for a real elegante to adopt it.

There is as yet but little novelty for evening dresses; the double shirts are not much worn, but the dresses are often looped up with flowers. Foll bodies a la Grecque, are in high favor. Gauze, embroidered in gold will be a very favorite material for the large réunions of the coming season, at which it is expected that toilettes will assume a degree of brilliancy and magnificence greater than that of any proceding year. For a more unpretending description of evening costume, black lace will also be in great vogue.

As regards the head dress of married ladies, the petits bords, under new titles, and with many varieties of form, will still be much worn, for the Grecian toques in ponceau velvet, embroidered in pea ls and gold, are very elegant coiffures for evening wear. Another form of head dress much admired by some of our belies is the toque Ismael, consisting of white gauze, embroidered in gold and silver, with broad lappets descending very low behind, and brought over the shoulders to the front, where they are kept in their places by a rich jewelled tassel. The lorm of toque, though somewhat fanciul, is extremely becoming.

Corn Trade of Europe.

corn Trade of Europe.

[From the Liverpool Times, Dec. 4.]

Since our last publication the Column.

Loxdon — Since our last publication the Corn trade in London has been rather more animated, and prices, since it is fully understood that the government did not intend to interiere with the operation of the Corn laws, have been on the advance. The trifling nature of the supply of Wheat at Mark lane, the 19th ultimo, rendered important operations impossible. Fine qualities sold on that day at prices fully above tnose alluded to in our last paper. On the 21st ultimo, the turn was decidedly against the buyer. The trade was quite firm at the market held on the 24th; and prices improved is from the currency of that day se'nnight. The sale of Flour was pretty free, and prices well supported. There was little business done in English Wheat on the 28th ultimo, owing to the want of good fresh qualities. Foreign free Wheat commanded quite as much money, and bonded parcels were held very firmly at previously reported prices. The market held on the 1st inst. was rather dull; and, although fine qualities of old Wheat supported former prices, the general run of new was is per quarter cheaper than on this day week. Free foreign met a f ir retail demand, as also bonded for consumption; but there was nothing on speculation—the value of either remains unsiltered.

Livenpool.—The trade in Grain, at this market, has

er than on this day week. Free foreign met af ir retail demand, as also bonded for consumption; but there was nothing on speculation—the value of either remains unsitered.

Liverpool.—The trade in Grain, at this market, has been without much excitement since the sailing of the last steamer. At some of the markets which have since been held, a fair amount of business has been transacted. Prices, which had receded at the date of our last publication, have railied, but not so much as many persons expected. The trade was so very duil on the 28th inst. that the prices of most articles was little more than nominal; encouraged, however, by the improving state of the markets in the interior, and looking forward to a revival in the demand, holders appeared in nowise over anxious to force sales at any material reduction, and we have, therefore, no important decline to report from the general currency of the previous market. The foregong observations, applicable to all sorts of English, firsh, and foreign free produce, are equally so to any floating or under bond, in which no sales transpired. At the market on Tuesday, the 2d instant, the trade exhibited a duil aspect in all its hearings. From the rates, upon a very limited scale, restricted wholly to needy buyers, new Wheats, indiscriminately, receded 2d or 3d, and old id to 3d per 70 lbs, from the rates of the previous Tuesday. Bonded Wheats, though without inquiry, were held nominally at late prices. Irish Flour was is per sack, and Canadian 6d per barrel cheaper—each moving slowly to consumers at the abatement. Flour under lock also declined fully is per barrel—about 2000 barrels of States having changed hands at 31s. Oats, notwithstanding the supply at hand is small, were difficult of sale, a.d the turn cheaper. Oatmeal, likewise, was in very languid requ st, at a reduction of 6d to is per sack from the terms of this day se/might.

Convirsions of the same per common food text year, and positively during the ensuing winter. At Odessa, an enormous humaness has laterly

count, bad been 2500 quarters Marianopoli at 40s 10d, and 1500 quarters Folish Odessa at 47s 6d per quarter.

Markets.

London Money Market, Dec. 3.—The money market in London has undergone almost a revolution since our last publication. Consols have suffered a still further decline, and all other English securities have taken the same turn. The rapid decline in prices during the last three weeks, has been the theme of comment in all commercial circles, and may be briefly attributed to the serious danger in which many persons consider that our peaceable relations with the United States are placed, judging from the language indulged in by the official organ of the Fresident; others really or affectedly look with dread at the struggle that must shortly take place upon the corn laws, and the accession of strength which that movement has made during the last week, has had its due effect upon the market. These, with the tightening of the money market made by the bank, with a view to check railway spacuation, have unitedly produced a depression greater than an observer could have previously supposed. Our quotation of closing price of Consols in our last paper, was 96j to 96j, and they have

cific tendency than before, and Consols rallied to some extent. The market has since then daily improved, and closes to-day with more firmness than of late, the quotation for money being 94; to 94;, and for the account 95; to 96;; bank stock left off at 202;; Three per Cents reduced 25; to 54;. Three and a Quarter per Cents 22; to 96; Long Anaulities 107-16; India Stock 262; South Sea old annuities 93; and Exchequer Bills have st 11 further declined from 198 to 15s.

old annuities 93; and Exchequer Bills have at 11 further declined from 198 to 15s.

The continued fall in Consols and Shares has had a great inquence upon the foreign stock market, and sent prices down throughout. The dealings have been, as usual, very few, and of no moment. The closing quotations to 181;—Mexican Stock improved, and the Active was finally quoted 29! to 30, and the Deferred 15; to 16. The accounts from the republic, via America, seem to be considered encouraging. Portuguese closed 55; to 57; Spani h Five per Cents 27 to 27; and the Three per Cents 36; to 37. The actual bargains were—Brazilian 79; the New Bonds 77; Colombian 16; Danish 56; Mexican 30; the Deferred 16; Spanish Five per Cents 27; Passives 6; the Deferred 16; Spanish Five per Cents 27; Passives 6; the Deferred 16; the Three per Cents 37; Dutch Two and a Half per Cents 59; and the Four per Cents 91; and 92.

Dutch Two and a H. If per Cents 59; and the Four per Cents 91; and 92;.

The railway share market has been very dull, and prices of even the established lines have declined, whilst of many of the projected lines the scrip is utterly worthless. The new lines which have lodged their plans, specifications, &c. with the Board of Trade on the 38th November, which was the last day a lowed by Parliament for the purpose, is 573. Since the lat December the market has slightly improved, though the business has been of rather a limited extent.

for the purpose, is 573. Since the 1st December the market has slightly improved, though the business has been of rather a limited extent.

Liverpool Cotton Market—For were excluded the control of the crop from two millions to two millions and a half, are upon the whole pretty conclusive that we are to have a crop of cotton equal to that of last year. Under this impression our market would no doubt retain a dull and rather drooping appearance, inasmuch as the stock on hand, with such a prospect of supply, would show there was abundance of cotton for every purpose of the consumption of both Europe and America. But along with these statements and opinions of crop, we also receive so much allusion to Mr. Polk and the Oregon question, and so much of apprehension as to the result, that some little speculation has ensued thereon. This speculative buying, however, has not been followed up, and we close the week in a dull amner, the quotations of Friday last being barely supported. The Great Western arrived this morning with dates six days later, giving so far additional confirmation to our conjecture of the crop as above stated; 3000 American have been taken on speculation.—The sales of the week amount to 15,400 bales.

Anornea Report.—The market has relapsed into the same depressed state from which it had apparently recovered last week, and the slight improvement in prices then obtained has been lost again. The increased value of money, and the prospect of an early import, have more than counteracted any effects which might have been anticipated from the hostile tendency of the intelligence from the United States. Egyptian continues to be pressed upon the market, and the decline of one quarter of a penny part lb, which had been only partial, is now sufficiently general to justify the reduction made this week in the quotations. Speculators have taken 3000 bales American.

Refort For The Merket Endiso Nov. 28.—The market has been, throughout the week, pressed by anxious

bales American.

Reparted the Week Ending Nov. 28.—The market has been, throughout the week, pressed by anxious sellers of nearly all descriptions. This state of things has been generally attributed to the increased value of money, and the necessity of meeting engagements of a financial nature; and there can be no doubt, that the narrowed facilities for holding cotton have been abundantly in existence to urge on the sellers; and, from the same cause, to repress the enterprise of the speculative narrowed facilities for holding cotton have been abundantly in existence to urge on the sellers; and, from the same cause, to repress the enterprise of the speculative buyer, as well as abridge the purchases of the consumers. Probably, had we been relieved from this cause of depression, the subject of Oregon, and the dispute which may arise out of that unsettled question, would have been more felt in our transactions; as it is, the speculative demand founded thereupon, and which existed to a fair extent last week, has heen gradually dying away, and we close our proceedings and weekly report with a reduction of one-eighth of a penny per lb. from the quotations of Friday last. The current rate of finir quality of American will now stand only if per lb. higher than the lowest rate in any previous period. The Boston steamer of the 16th inst. is now off. The sales of the week amount to 37,570 bules.

Another Report.—The demand has increased this week, and there has been daily a fair attendance of the trade; prices, nevertheless, have generally given way one eighth of a penny per lb., in consequence of the large quantity offered for sale, and the evident desire of many holders to realize. Speculators have taken 12,500 American Sales for the week, 37,370 bules.

DEC. 3.—To-day we have had a fair demand from the tride, and about 4,000 to 5,000 bales have been sold—previously this week there has been less done—as the buyers have an abundant choice of quality. The market being well supplied with nearly all descriptions, prices are one-eighth of a penny lower than Friday last, and the specific process of the specific prices, prices are one-eighth of a penny lower than Friday last, and this applies to all sorts offered for sale. The sales from the 25th ult. till the 3d instant inclusive, amount to 12,500 bales.

12,500 bales.

12,500 bales.

London Markers, Dec. 3.—Cotton.—There has been an improved demand for East India; a good business has been transacted, principally on speculation, and the rates paid have been equal to those previously quoted, but not above. The private purchases amount to 3300 bales of Surat at 2½d to 3½d, and 100 bales Madras at 2½d per lb.

of Surat at 2fd to 3fd, and 100 bales Madras at 2fd per lb.

Hops.—There has not been much business transacted, but in the value little variation has taken place, and the supply at merket is by no means large.

Metais.—There has been little desire shown to purchase pig iron, and the makers are desirous to sell on account of the secumulation that has taken place in the stocks of late, and the advanced period of the season. Scotch has been selling at 63s to 79s net cash; Welsh 95s to 103s. Manufactured iron is less in request, and prices are not so firm, railway bars having been sold at £10 10s to £11 10s; common Welsh bar iron £8 to £9. In spelter there has been rather more business done; but holders are compelled to take £21. For tin the demand is active; banca at 95s to 96s; and straits at 93s to 94s. Copper is now much in demand; tile at £92; cake £93 10s per ton, and sheet at 10fd per lb.

Navel Stores.—The high rates that prevail for spirits of turpentine cause the trade to operate with caution at 70s to 72s per cwt, but the supply is small. Rough is wanted, and at 15s 6d to 16s per cwt, several parteels have been sold. For tar lower rates have been taken; a large husiness however has been transcread and 6000

wanted, and at 15s 6d to 16s per cwt, several parcels have been sold. For tar lower rates have been taken; a large business, however, has been transacted, and 6000 barrels of Stockholm have been sold at 15s to 15s 6d per barrel. The rates asked for Stockholm pitch is 9s 6d per cwt. Rosin has further advanced. Helders are unwilling sellers except at 8s for yellow, and 7s 6d per cwt for transparent.

Provisions—Large arrivals of Irish Butter have caused the market to be in a dull state; lower prices are generally submitted to on the common kinds. On board, nothing of any moment transacted worthy of remark.—English Butter is firmer; Fresh selling at 14s per dozen, and Dorset 54s per firkin. A good demand prevails for Bacon; prime small parcels are taken off as fast as landed, but for other sorts, supplies being on the increase, have been purchased sparingly, still holders enabled to obtain last week's rates. For tierce middles there is a good inquiry, but there are few here; bale middles are steady—old 44s to 46s. Fine Irish Hams are scarce, and are much sought after. Westphalia continues in good request, and rather stiffer prices are given. Barrelled Irish Pork is in steady request, at full prices. Holders submitting to a reduction of 1s to 2s on Irish Lard, a better business has been done. Bladdered 63s to 66s. Keg continues in good request at 56s to 61s, and firkins 52s to 56s. American sells readily at 50s to 54s in barrels, and submitting to a reduction of 1s to 2s on frish Lard, a hetter business has been done. Bladdered 63s to 66s. Keg
continues in good request at 56s to 61s, and firkins 52s to
56s. American sells readily at 50s to 52s in barrels, and
53s to 54s in kegs. No new arrivals of American Beef
yet. For all descriptions of barrelled Beef and Pork,
large sales isave been made, and our quotations are fully
supported. Prices in bond for ships use rule as follows:
India Beef 100s to 105s per tro of 336 lbs, India Mess 85s
to 90s. Prime Mess 75s to 80s per tro 6 304 lbs, and Prime
Mess Pork 55s to 80s per bri. American Cheese is arriving in large parcels, a good demand prevails, and full
rates are given, good and fine selling at 54s to 60s, and
inferior and middling 48s to 52s. English is quiet, but
holders are not disposed to press sales. Inforeign there
is no chang.

s no chang .

Rice—The demand for almost all descriptions of Rice is not so animated as stated in our last report. Prices are also generally somewhat lower. Cleaned Rice is held with firmness, and is wanted; Patna at 23s to 27s, and Carolina 36s to 40s per cwt.

Wool—Prices keep up for all descriptions, but there
has been only a limited business done—the consumption,
however, continues to be good, and fully as large as last

Liverpoot. Markets, Dec. 4.—Askes.—Pot 23s, pearl 23s 6d. A limited demand has been experienced; the market in a dull state.

Hides.—The public sales on Tuesday were dull, and only a small portion found buyers; 300 salted Weat India brought 44d to 4/d, 300 New Grieans kips 4/d to 5/d, and a few Buenos Ayres ox are reported at 4/d per ib.

Nacat Stores.—The sales of turpentine have been large; 10,000 barrels have been sold, 6000 barrels of which brought 13s 4/d to 13s 6/d; the price for the remaining 4000 barrels has not transpired. Two public sales have since been brought forward, but the highest price offe ed being 12s 1/d, the whole was withdrawn. Nothing reported in tar. Two or three parcels of American rosin, comprising 800 to 900 barrels, have been sold at 4s 2/d to 4s 4/d for common, and 6s 5/d to 8s for refined.

Rice.—The demand is not great, and the eagerness shown by dealers some time hence has considerably decreased. The sales are 3000 bags Bengel, at 18s 6/d to 19s per cwt for fine white broken, and from 20s to 22s per cwt for fine white broken, and from 20s to 22s per cwt for the widding to very fine white.

Tullow.—F Y.C. 42s to 42s 6/d per cwt; not much disposition to purchase. North American, by auction, withdrawn, in consequence of the lew bidding.

Tobacce—The sales this month sum up 976 hhds, viz: 210 Virginia leaf, 79 stemmed, 253 Kentucky leaf, and 434 stemmed. Of those 44 Virginia leaf, 38 stemmed, 17 Kentucky leaf, and per contraction; 10 Virginia leaf, and 18 Kentucky stemmed, re-sale; and the remainder, or 59 Virginia leaf, 23 stemmed, 56 Kentucky leaf, and 383 stemmed, by the trade. Of those imported, 229 were from New Crleana, 1544 Virginia, and 12 New York. Of those exported, 198 were for Africa, 26 Amsterdam, and 1 Rio Jameiro—The inquiry for the period of the year has been small, but macunifacturers' stocks being now presty nearly exhausted, we may expect a better demand, and as a large proportion of the new is now on sale, a very good assortment can be offered to buyers generally. LIVERPOOL MARKETS, Dec. 4.—Ashes.—Pot 23s, pearl 23s 6d. A limited demand has been experienced; the

he quotations now current :-

V.L. V.S. K.L. K.S. Hds. Hds. 

those offered at our previous sales; and, making due allowance for this; the result is quite as satisfactory as we anticipated. The United States wood attracted considerable attention, but the quantity was too large, and brought forward under rather unfavorable circumstances, both the dealers and consumers being well stocked, and the trade, for the moment, very dull; the grea or part had therefore to be withdrawn, as was expected.

FREIGHTS AT LIVERPOOL.—Froights to the United States are brisker, there begin more goods now going forward. The rates may be quoted as under:—copper, 15s to 17s 6d; pig iren, 12s 6d, bar iren, 15s to 17s 6d; pig iren, 12s 6d, bar iren, 15s to 17s 6d; relei, ise, in plates identified by the the begin from our friends, Mesars. Focke & Boult, ship brekers, of Liverpool:—New York—fine goods, 15s; course 12s 6d; crates, as to 6s; weight, 12s 6d to 15s; hardware, 12s 6d; crates, as to 6s; weight, 12s 6d to 15s; hardware, 12s; canne, 20s; hardware, 25s; earthenware, 12s 6ds; weight, 10s to 17s 6d.—New Orleans—fine goods, 30s; coarse, 15s; hardware, 15s; coarse, 25s; hardware, 25s; carthenware, 15s; charleston—fine goods, 30s; coarse, 25s; hardware, 25s; carthenware, 15s; charleston—fine goods, 20s; coarse, 25s; hardware, 25s; carthenware, 15s; charleston—fine goods, 20s; coarse, 25s; hardware, 25s; carthenware, 15s; charleston—fine goods, 25s; hardware, 25s; carthenware, 15s; charleston—fine goods, 25s; coarse, 25s

months ago. I wast may be said to have receded in value some 15 per cent.

Havre, Nov. 30.—Corross—Throughout the whole of the week our market has exhibited a considerable degree of fistness, the unfavorable impression produced by the advices of the 6th instant, received last Sunday by the Great Western, steamer, via England, as well as those of the 1th idem, which reached us by the Emerald, from New York, on the Friday following, has had the effect of damping the domand, and creating a general depreciation. The intelligence from the United States being in favor of a plentifulcrop, and announcing a decline in prices, holders have since evinced an increased pressure to realize; but although they have submitted to a reduction of 1f. to 2 on revious quotations, the buying has been on a very limited scale, and in no instance has the slightest animation been displayed. the mying has been of a very mined scale, and in no instance has the slightest animation been displayed.—
We learn that 2000 bales New Orleans cotton, to arrive, were taken several days ago on the basis of 70f. to 72, for our ordinary quality, and that other lots have been sold on invoice. From the tenor of the accounts brought by the last arrival from the United States, it is more than probable, that owing to the fall in prices there, shippers to the European ports will be induced to operate rather extensively, in which case a prividicial influence is like-

IMPORTANT FROM HAYTI.-The brig Argus, and schrs H. Lawrence and Oregon, arrived yesterday from St. Domingo, with advices to the 23d ult. Our correspondent has sent us the following intel

Our correspondent has sent us the following intel ligence:—

City of St. Domingo, Nov. 22, 1845.

Official news had arrived from Sentiago, that the Dominicans had attacked a fort cailed Beier, which the Haytiens occupied, this side of the line. The Dominicans attacked the fort with such bravery, that they escaled the walls with sword and lance in hand, and became possessors of it, destroying the Haytiens completely—killing 350, wounding some, and taking 19 prismoers, else, 2 pieces of canoon, 200 muskets, 3 drums, 2 figs, which are at present in possession of the Dominican government; also, all the musical instruments belonging to the 28th regiment of Cape Hayt. The loss on the Dominican side was 16 killed, and 20 wounded.

It appears that the Haytiens, a few months ago, declared the ports of the Dominican republic in a state of blockade; but it is false, for there is not a Haytien vessel of any description, on or about the Eastern coasts.—The Dominicans say that it may be cailed a regular new spaper blockade; and others expected from Curacoa and St Thomas, which are fitting out at said places, and amongst them an American bark, which they have purchased, besides nine schooners and one brig. which are on the coast cruising, to protect foreign commerce.

By a Datch schooner, which arrived from Puerto Plata official news that been received from the commander of the Dominican fleet, that the Dominican seem to act on the defensive only, and are determined to sustain their independence. The city is in a perfect state of tranquility, and the market well supplied with American provisions.

Hanging of Huxter Hill and Moses Johnson.—The Court, which has been in session since the

iity, and the market well supplied with American provisions.

HANGING OF HUNTER HILL AND MOSES JOHNSON.

—The Court, which has been in session since the 1st instant, adjourned on Thesday, without coming to a decision on the celebrated Parkersburg case—the Commonwealth against Garner and others for kidnapping. It is understood that there were fourteen members present, who were equally divided as to the question of jurisdiction. The fitteenth appearing, was undecided on the point at issue; and the case was accordingly adjourned over to the next term, to be held in June. The Court affirmed the decision, in the case of the Commonwealth against Hunter Hill, for the murder of Major Robert R. Smith, of Nan emond; and Hill is to be executed on the 2d January. The Court also affirmed the decision in the case of the Commonwealth against Moses Johnson, a convict in the Penitentiary, for the murder of Felix Perguson; and Johnson is to be hung on Friday

## NEW YORK HERALD.

New York, Saturday, December 20, 1845.

To Country Subscribers.

scribers in the country, receiving their papers in sellow cover, will understand that their term of sub

scription has nearly expired.

Weekly Herald. Our Weekly for this week is extremely interesting Our Weekly for this week is extremely interest. It is now ready. It will contain, in addition to the news of the week, the interesting foregn news received last night by the Acadia, a long article on the mineral region of Lake Superior, with a map illustrating the location of the principal mining companies; likewise a capital engraving of Smith, now on trial for robbing the tow barge Clinton; and a spirited sketch of the Star Police. It can be had at our counter, in wrappers, for mailing unice sixuence.

The Pictorial Herald.

This splendidly embellished Holiday Herald is now ready it is the most recherche thing of the aind that the American public has seen for some time. It contains over one hundred illustrations of the principal incidents that have occurred within the last year, besides engravings representing the Great South Pass in the Rocky Mountains, lately discovered.

Sixpence a copy, in wrappers.

The Foreign News-Probable Peace-No War.

The news received last night, by the Long Island railroad, from Boston, with the intelligence brought from Liverpool, by the steamer Acadia, is highly important, both in a political and in a commercial

This news is favorable to peace and the settlement of the Oregon question, but bad and gloomy on the state of the markets and money affairs. The intelligence received in England, relative to

the discussions in this country of the Oregon questian, and the statement put forth by the Washington Union, had created quite a war panic there for a week. It had subsided at the last accountsand there was a general expression in the press, that, if Mr. Polk had offered the fortyninth parallel, it ought to have been accepted. It is also said that the refusal of such an offer must have been caused by the influence of the Hudson Bay Company, at the expense of the other and greater commercial interests of England with the United States. The English press is far more moderate on the question than was expected, and the French press still more so-nay, even favorable to the United States. Yet there is still a talk and show in England of army and naval preparations. We have reason to believe, however, that when the President's late message, and the cor respondence of Messrs. Buchanan and Pakenham, shall have been well perused in England, the press generally will be astonished at the folly of Mr. Pakenham in refusing the offer of the 49th parallel-and will attribute such refusal to the selfishness of the Hudson's Bay Company, who would sacrifice a whole people to their own little interests. This feeling will be increased by the liberal views of Mr. Polk on the tariff, which is caught at eagerly in England.

On the whole, the news is highly favorable for the continuance of peace, and the peaceable settlement of the Oregon difficulty, unless the views of our government on California may create a jealousy in the British government

In commercial affairs, matters are gloomy enough, and bad enough. There is now no doubt of a general scarcity in England and Ireland-and of a speedy change in the corn laws. The League is making tremendous efforts-Lord John Russell and Lord Morpeth are both out against the corn monopoly .-The Parliament will probably meet in January, when a terrible fight will take place on the subject.

Expresses AND THE News .- We did not run an express with the news brought by the Acadia. We thought we would not. Out of pure compassion to the Wall street papers, we refused to exert ourselves. What was the resul Why, th the news to come on by the express of Adams & Co. Well, we will see what they will do with the next news.

Post Office Enterprize - The mail brought by the Acadia, arrived here at a little after 8 o'clock last evening, and yet we did not get our regular files till after 16 o'clock. Is this right? Is the Postmaster here or at Washington ?

NEWSPAPER ENTERPRISE.—It is pretty generally known, throughout the world, that no American newspaper has yet surpassed us in the acquisition of all sorts of news. We have beaten the combined press of this city, time and again, till we are almost ired, from the very ease with which we do it. All are aware that our expresses are the most successful in their results. But there is one enterprising feature in the Herald which is not so universally known as others, because there is a less number of persons which it interests. We mean the ship news.

Those concerned in the shipping business, in all parts of the Union, generally take the Herald, for the comprehensiveness and accuracy of our reports; but many, who take no other paper, are scarcely aware of the advantage they have over those who do not take the *Herald*, and who rely on other sources for information. Scarcely a day passes that we do not publish arrivals at this port one day in advance of our contemporaries. An instance of this was strikingly exhibited in yesterday's paper.

Was Strikingly exhibited in yesteroay's paper.

Arrivals Reported Dec. 18, Exclusively in the New York Herald.

Vessels, Captains: Whence. Consignees.

Pkt ship Sheridan, Cornish, Liverpool, E. K. Collins&Co Brig Mazeppa, Colson, St Dom'go, J. Foulke & Son.

"Argus, —, St Dom'go, "Brooklyn, —, Nova Scotia, Sch. Active, hence for West Coast, put back leaky.

This gives a list of five vessels which we published ahead of every other paper in one day. This was accomplished without effort, and we do it almost daily in the most perfect and easy manner.— But this is shocking "infamy," after all, and what will be the result of it, is more than we can tell with accuracy. This we do know, however-the atrocity has thus far increased our subscription list to forty thousand, and if we perpetrate much more, we may expect to run it up to fifty thousand, and per-chance seventy thousand. Such a result will no chance seventy thousand. Such a result will surorise us.

BLACK MAIL .- Our friend Thurlow Weed mistaken in supposing that we will squander the money received by us for advertisements, which he calls "black mail" We do no such thing. invest such money in good stocks, and intend to build a handsome house with it, up town some where-also a country house for summer-besides a gallery for paintings -a stable for blood horsesa church, and a school-house, if it will go as We shall not spend our "black mail" on dire small potatoes and politicians, as Thurlow ha done his large doses of "black mail," extorte from the legislature of New York.

ABOLITION NEARLY GONE -Abolition is in h death-throes. The lofty position of the country, her foreign negotiations, destroys abolition, an unites all hearts on great national grounds.

TRAVEL OVER THE ATLANTIC.—The travel over the Atlantic is not now affected by seasons, a was ten, or even five years ago. Our packets car quite a number of passengers, and the steam take from fifty to seventy five each trip. We under stand that the favorite packet ship Liverpool, Car Eldridge, to sail for Liverpool on Monday, and Westminster, to-day, for London, have many of th state rooms engaged. They run so quickly over Atlantic, that seldom more than two Sunuays